

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan."

The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
ADVANCE IN ADVANCE.
Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to subscription price.
Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES—FAT.
50c per agate line for display.
50c per agate line for Classified Column.
50c per agate line for reading notices.
Advertising can be canceled at any time.
Five days before date of issue.
No discounts for time or space.
Long: 2 1/2 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.
Sample copies mailed free on request.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

J. W. McLELLAN, Editor.

Office: 419 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 9, 1908.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

Kansas raises more corn than all of South America, including the much-lauded Argentina.

The whole country, without distinction as to religious affiliation, is anxiously reading the reports from the bedside of Bishop H. C. Potter.

Kentucky seems slowly coming to law and order. A prominent young physician of Lyon County has been sent to the penitentiary for a year for leading in a night ride in which a negro and his baby granddaughters were killed.

The Russian Senate has decided to prohibit the Constitutional Democrats from holding office. This is a bad way to start. The best way to convert impracticable radicals to conservatives is to put them into office. Responsibility sobers them.

Of course, a movement has been started to raise a monument to Grover Cleveland. No prominent man can die without that. Let us hope the movement will have better success than most of them. Cleveland richly deserves a monument.

Pennsylvania has a law compelling candidates to report their election expenses. In the recent primaries of Washington County, Pa., the different candidates spent altogether \$39,894.48, of which 50 per cent went to the newspapers for advertising.

The wheat crop is now harvested and the Agricultural Department estimates that it will reach the enormous quantity of 727,500,000 bushels, or a larger crop than has been harvested since the great yield of 1901. It is believed that oats, rye and barley will also equal, if not surpass, any former record.

It is gravely feared that San Francisco's reform wave has spent its force, and is receding, leaving much-needed work undone. The Examiner and Chronicle, and some of the weeklies are apparently in the interest of the grafters, and doing what they can to discredit and stop the prosecutions.

The Socialist Labor Party has nominated for President Martin R. Preston, of Nevada, who is now serving a 22-year term in the penitentiary for murder. It may be said in mitigation that he killed a saloon keeper. Possibly this will get him some Prohibition votes.

At a recent Encampment of the Department of New Jersey, G. A. R., Commander H. M. Nevius was unanimously endorsed for Commander-in-Chief and the delegates instructed to use every honorable means to secure his election. A resolution was adopted similar to those adopted by New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and other Departments, protesting against the consolidation of the Pension Agencies.

Mr. Bryan said some mighty mean things about Col. Guffey, the Standard Oil potentate, and leader of the Pennsylvania Democrats. But this did not keep the Democrats from promptly re-electing Col. Guffey, and it will all blow over, as the Roger C. Sullivan matter did. Bryan is as facile in dropping his resentments as in abandoning his "principles" as soon as he discovers they are unpopular.

The relations between England and France are now described as entente cordiale. This is explained to be not an alliance, nor even a treaty, since it does not expressly provide for mutual assistance in a war. It is merely an expression of a close, earnest, friendly feeling. Undoubtedly, the visit of the French President has brought the two countries closer together than they ever were and France can count with some certainty upon the assistance of the overwhelming English navy in a war.

Apparently, the President proposes to simply leave Castro to stew in his own juice. The withdrawal of Consul General Sleeper, who has been in charge since Minister Russell left, leaves us without diplomatic representative. Grieved by the plague, abandoned by the world, with all his ports quarantined, constantly threatened by a revolution, Castro is in a deplorable plight. The President will probably only give him a few days to meditate on his wrongdoing. There is now a belief that the marines and war ships at the Athaus may have business on the Venezuelan coast.

GREEKS IN NEW ENGLAND.

In the earlier history of the country New England was the most intensely American of any section. It was made up of descendants of English, Scotch-Irish and Irish, almost wholly Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists, whose forefathers had left Great Britain because of the persecutions of the Episcopal Church and who had little love or regard for the fatherland, which only seemed to them a machine of oppression. This is what made the New England Colonies the stronghold of the Revolution and almost unanimous in their demand for independence. The other sections of the country had a large Episcopal element, and this was particularly true of the country immediately around New York and the tidewater regions of the South. In the mountains of the South there was much the same element as in New England, strongly recruited by the Presbyterians and other dissenters who had left Great Britain after the suppression of the rebellion in 1715, when the Episcopalians became particularly arrogant and vindictive.

During the last century New England began to lose its distinctive Americanism. When the great cotton factories were first started they secured all their labor from the girls of the surrounding country, and one of the prettiest sights to be seen, and which is well remembered by the older inhabitants, were the exhibitions of the neat, trim, intelligent Yankee girl factory operatives who turned out in a body on great public occasions.

The rich lands of the West were too strong a temptation for the New Englanders, and as the Erie Canal was followed by railroads opening up the West there was an exodus of Yankees to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, which left thousands of abandoned farms and deserted homes. The places of the Yankee girls in the factories were taken by the Irish until Massachusetts threatened to become a New Ireland.

Soon the quick, industrious, ambitious Irish found that there were better opportunities for them in this country than work as mill hands and they gave place to Canadian French. These came over the borders, literally by the tens of thousands, and at one time it was estimated that there was over 600,000 "habitués" working in the New England mills and thousands of them have taken up the abandoned farms. At one time there were dreams of making a New France by the conversion of New England into French territory and the union with Quebec. Now it appears that the "habitués," like the Irish, are finding better opportunities and their places are being taken by Greeks. Already it is said there are 7,000 Greeks in Lowell, with similar colonies in Boston, Lynn, Lawrence, Manchester, Springfield, Worcester, Biddeford, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Woburn and other places.

These are reported to be very good workers and quite thrifty citizens. The first delegation came about 20 years ago from Sparta, and at first followed fruit and candy selling on push carts and shoe shining. They made money at it, but found they could make more money in the mills, where they proved apt workmen. The men found the country good and sent back for their wives and sweethearts, also transmitting the news of what a promised land they had found. They are said to be light-hearted, jocular people, who work hard and then have their fun in social enjoyment in the evening in the coffee houses. They do not take to liquor drinking, but their places of meeting are where they brew a peculiar strong black coffee, which they drink in considerable quantities, and also consume a white, frothy cream of almonds. The coffee house keeper has something of the same position among them that the saloon keeper has among the Irish and Germans. He is their banker and political director and is useful to the newcomers in acquainting them with the laws and customs of the country.

So far, the women seem to be under the spell of the Eastern seclusion, and a great many of them work in the mills they hurry back from their toil to their dark, secluded homes, where they remain until it is time to go to work again. An effort has been made to introduce schools among them, and it has met with fair success.

So far, the immigrants seem mostly interested in religion and social ethics. They are all devoted Greek Catholics and are building churches frequently directly across the street from some Roman Catholic edifice. The priests who have been sent over to them by the Bishop of Athens are marked figures on the street with their imposing black robes and their long black beard and hair. Already American freedom seems to be doing its work among them and there are members of the church who want to put themselves on the same plane as other Christians with their ministers wearing every-day clothes and beard and hair of the fashionable length. This feeling has grown so strong that there have been secessions from some of the churches with the modernists erecting churches of their own and securing priests whose ideas harmonize.

The Protestant churches are doing effective missionary work among them, and the Methodists have been particularly successful under the leadership of the Rev. Panos G. Ginerles, a native of Lagadia, and formerly a soldier in the Greek army. He was converted in Athens and afterward graduated from American seminaries.

They are talkative in the extreme, especially when full of Turkish coffee, the Greeks are a more law-abiding race than most of the others who have come to this country, and their offenses against public order are surprisingly few. They are not physically handsome, but they show more alertness and capacity than the Hungarians, Bohemians and Italians who have come hither. They learn English with fair rapidity.

While these people call themselves Greeks, there is probably comparatively little of the old Greek blood in them. The ancient Greeks were mighty

slave hunters, and they filled up that little country with hordes of slaves brought from Asia Minor. There was a large migration of the best Greeks to take possession of the great empire which Alexander founder, and there were Greek cities all over Asia Minor and Northern Africa. The total area of Greece is 25,014 square miles, of which 4,149 are islands, making a territory about the size of West Virginia. It would seem that virtually all of the original Greeks left the country for Constantinople, Alexandria and other great cities. Into this country, as they are now coming into New England, came hordes of Slav people of the same blood as the Russians, Bohemians, Poles and lower class of Hungarians. These mingled with the descendants of the slaves whom the Greeks had imported and the present race is the result. They are not really the Greeks of history and have few, if any, of their characteristics, as is indicated by their intellectual poverty for thousands of years. They are taking up the old Greek names and have evolved a language which is largely Greek modernized to suit present day conditions.

The immigration has become so strong that the Greek Government is alarmed, and is throwing obstacles in its way. Greece, besides being a very small country, is not densely populated, according to Eastern ideas, there being according to the census of 1896, 2,433,503 inhabitants. The largest city is Athens, which has 111,456 people, with the other places less than half that size. The finances are on the verge of bankruptcy, the taxes are high, agriculture is in a backward state and they have no manufactures of any consequence.

WHAT IS WHISKY?

Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, has issued the following statement regarding the regulations for labeling whisky, which became effective July 1, 1908:

"There is no possibility of escaping the intent of the law—namely, that every bottle of whisky must be labeled true. There is no insistence that every bottle of whisky must contain absolutely pure whisky, but its contents must correspond to the label on the bottle in every case. That is the whole test, and whether it is sold one way or another, in sealed packages or across the bar, the ruling of the Department holds good—that it must be as represented."

"The official ruling makes four classes of the liquid substance known broadly as whisky. These four classes are: 'Whisky'—with no other distinguishing or limiting title—is under the name straight whisky, 100 proof.

"Blended—whisky which contains no whisky at all, but is made up of alcohol, water, coloring matter and flavoring, usually pure juice.

"Compound—a mixture of whisky and anything else, such as neutral spirits.

"The reason the dealers allege they are puzzled regarding the exact interpretation of the law is because they still set up the claim that ethyl alcohol is the principal constituent of whisky, and that a mixture of these two must be marked 'blend.' That is all there is to that difficulty, which was considered at length before the ruling was made, and now stands legally upset. If the Department's circular is followed there is no reason why there should be any difficulty in understanding just what the regulations actually mean."

Henceforth, the imitation whiskies, made from Peoria alcohol, and that constitute at least 90 per cent of that drink in the country, must be labeled 'imitation' whisky. This is a victory for the Jewish syndicate which owns the Kentucky and other distilleries and make the old-fashioned 'hand-made, sour mash, fire-distilled' goods, which are designated by law as the only whisky. They get a severe blow, however, in being prohibited for 'extending' their liquor by adding to each gallon two or more gallons of diluted Peoria alcohol.

The severest blow, by far, falls on the other Jewish syndicate, which, under the designation of 'rectifiers, mixers and blenders' do far the biggest part of the wholesale alcohol and water flavored with pure juice and colored with burnt sugar, for 'whisky.' The decision spells millions of loss annually to them.

One of the comical things to a student of our glorious judiciary system are the devices by which the police manage to reach offenders. Our race has been for a thousand years elaborating a system of justice with carefully guarded definitions of crime, jury trials and so on until we have undoubtedly far the most perfect system of justice in the world. Before a man can be brought before the ordinary courts he has to be guilty of some specific crime which is carefully defined in the statutes, and he must have violated the law flagrantly with the State being compelled to absolutely prove the case against him. This is all very well for the Counties and country districts, but when it comes to the cities, things are quite otherwise. Usually 'disorderly conduct' is made to cover a whole lot of things not provided for in the statutes, and to punish a man much more severely than the statutes permit. An illustration of this recently took place in Atlantic City. James Sullivan had been making trouble and it was desired to give him a lesson. He had been a chair pusher, but had made himself obnoxious to the police, and his eccentricities disturbed the peace. Finally, he was found half naked, with a wig of hair, when he was locked up under the charge of violating the city ordinance, prohibiting shows on Sunday.

Representative Lafane, Pa., has a great scheme for the Lincoln centennial. He proposes to construct a fine boulevard from Washington to the battlefield of Gettysburg, and he thinks this will be a monument more striking and impressive than any other that has been suggested so far. The boulevard will be 72 miles in length, and should be a masterpiece of road building, with occasional architectural embellishments and monuments such as may be thought of later. There should be at each end some grand art work, symbolic of some of Lincoln's achievements.

THE GREAT INJURY TO GEORGIA.

If Georgia waits Northern people to come in, and develop her great natural resources she will suppress the Daughters of the Confederacy with a firm, decisive hand. Their agitation of the War monument has hurt the State as badly as the Night Riders have hurt Kentucky. Capital is proverbially timid. Men seeking homes in which to pass their lives, build up their fortunes and rear their families are properly careful in the extreme in the selection of localities which offer the greatest security and peace and the most agreeable surroundings.

There are millions of Northern people anxious to go South, where they can get good, fertile lands in an agreeable climate. There are hundreds of millions of Northern capital eager for investment in the development of the wonderfully rich natural resources of the South. The way Northern men and Northern capital have poured in and are pouring into Florida, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina and Texas shows this conclusively. A still greater movement southward than ever is impending, but the intemperate, fanatical Daughters of the Confederacy are doing as much to prevent Georgia from receiving any benefits from it as the Night Riders are doing for Kentucky. Nobody will think of migrating to Kentucky, where the nights are made hideous by bands of marauders galloping about at midnight, burning property, and shooting down people by the glare of their burning homes.

No sane, prudent Northern man will feel inclined to settle his family or invest a dollar of his money in a State where the hatred of Northerners seems so intense that the women have gone deliberately to work to apotheosize the man of all others, most flagrantly odious in the memories of all loyal people—a man whose sole claim to notoriety is that he starved to death 14,000 of the sons and brothers of those loyal people.

If they were putting up a monument to a man who had distinguished himself by valiant service in the Confederate armies, we could understand and sympathize with them. We could say:

"Longstreet, Gordon, Lawton, or whoever the man might be, was certainly a splendid soldier, and a great man. Circumstances took him to the wrong side, but he bravely did what he conceived to be his duty to his people, and you do well to honor him."

But they have passed over all the magnificent soldiers that Georgia sent to the field, and selected as Georgia's representative as the man whom the State should most honor, an insignificant little foreign mercenary, who apologized for having been in the Confederate army, and whose whole claim to distinction is that he was the prison keeper at that frightful Golgotha, that he was the active and unscrupulous agent in the more dreadful than those of the Inquisition, and that he went beyond his official duties to commit personal acts of outrage and cruelty on helpless men, for which he was deservedly found guilty and sentenced to be hung, furnishing the only judicial execution growing out of the war.

Is this an advertisement to attract Northern capital and Northern home-seekers? Could there be anything devised that would more effectively switch off immigration and capital to the more inviting regions of Alabama, Tennessee and Florida? Nothing short of absolute madness could deliver such a cruel blow to the prosperity and development of the great State of Georgia.

THE WIRZ MONUMENT.

It is now decided that the unveiling of the Wirz monument will take place Oct. 31. The funds to pay for the monument are not yet complete and a call has been issued to the United Confederate Veterans asking for further contributions. Mrs. Alice Baxter, President Georgia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, says:

"We place the monument on land offered us in the town of Andersonville. This will be on Georgia soil, not near any place that could be construed into an act of retaliation or aggression. For friends, we are not building this monument in spirit of animosity to any one, but simply to commemorate a man whose life we feel was sacrificed for us, and who has been much maligned and much misrepresented. We only want to bear witness to the truth and 'with malice toward none' are placing our memorial as we have a right to do, in our own State and to our own dead. So let us do the work now while Mrs. Perrin, Maj. Wirz's daughter, a woman 'well stricken in years,' is left to see and enjoy this the South's first recognition of her father's work and his unjust trial and condemnation. She hungers and thirsts for a sight of this memorial, so let us go on with the building of it and invite her to be present with us in the unveiling."

"And here let me place on record our deep appreciation of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose president, as almost her last act on earth, saw to the removal of the unworthy and false statements on signboards and posters in the Prison park at Andersonville. With them goes one great cause for bitterness and resentment, and when our monument is raised we can say 'well done' and pass on to other living work which is calling to us from every side."

Adolphus Busch, the brewer king, has entered the field as a leading temperance reformer. He claims that his beer is the greatest work of any for temperance, and that the American beer is superior to those made in Germany. The German beers contain more malt, the American beers more hops. Busch has an up-hill work in his propaganda. Even in Germany there is a strong and rapidly growing movement against beer drinking and all the scientific men of the country are enlisted in teaching the injury of beer to the human system. Long ago the doctors in America had arrived at the unanimous opinion that beer was more destructive to the system than whisky.

It is said that one of the most serious problems which confronts the new Secretary of War is that of regulating courts-martial, securing more power for them and preventing interference by the civil courts. Courts-martial should have power, like civil courts, to compel the attendance of witnesses.

THE "MIXED ARMY PLAN."

A way has long been sought to get around the Constitutional provision, that in time of peace the States have exclusive control of the militia. The object was to bring the militia of the United States under the War Department for drill and discipline and make it a readily mobilized reserve for the Regular Army. The Dick law and the subsequent legislation have at last solved this problem and the War Department now confidently sets forth that in a year or two it will have a magnificent "mixed army" of 250,000 excellent men available for any emergency. This implies that there will be something like 190,000 "volunteers" in the several States to assist the 60,000 men in the Regular Army. The carrying out of this scheme is in the hands of Gen. Hamilton, the acting Adjutant General, the committee, a leading lawyer of Toledo, is also a leading member of the Grand Army. The committee consists of 30 of the leading business men of Toledo. The Finance Committee has secured a sufficient fund to conduct the Encampment in all the material matters in a manner that will comport with a wide-awake people and enlightened enterprise.

The transportation question is the one that has given most concern. The meetings of the Central Traffic Association had repeatedly refused at the meetings in January, February, March and April to make a concession, and had defeated resolutions to reduce the rate below two cents a mile. The Committee in charge has since the time meeting received the concession of a 1 1/2-cent rate. The tickets, without visas, are good for return until Sept. 15. By visiting the committee, the concession has been unremitting, and, in fact, is still proceeding.

The hotel rates range from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day on the American plan, and from \$1 to \$2 per day on the European plan. The National Headquarters for the Grand Army are located at the "Body House," and that of the W. R. C. Ladies of the G. A. R. and several other allied organizations are at the New Secor. The departments are located at the several hotels of the regular hospital corps, and the departments of the Grand Army of the Republic have already been assigned, which has never before been accomplished so early in the season.

Free quarters have been assigned to about 3,000 comrades to date, most of them in the school houses of the city, so generously turned over by the Board of Education. The best of sanitary arrangements are provided. Comrades should recollect that cots and mattresses only are provided; all other bedding must be provided by themselves.

The parade will be less than two miles, all over smooth streets, and largely under shade; seats will be provided for comrades while waiting for their division to march. The best of the most tireless feature of our parades will be minimized. Coffee and sandwiches in abundance will be issued at every place of formation from election booths on wheels. The best of provisions will be made for water on the line. The 6th Regt. O. N. G. will see that the rope scale is preserved. The grand reviewing stand will seat 2,000 people, erected probably on the Government lot between 13th and 14th Sts., on Madison Ave.

The Medical Corps will largely consist of the regular hospital corps of the National Guard of Ohio, which has appropriated \$5,000 for the subsistence of the 6th Regiment, and the maintenance of nurses, etc.

Comrades will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, embracing at least three each evening. Distinguished speakers and citizens from the various States are agreed to be present and make addresses. The private accommodations have been placed in the hands of the Woman's Citizens' Committee, who have, and are yet making, a canvass of the number and prices for each house, which will range from 25 cents to \$1 per night for lodging; 25 cents to \$1 for lodging and breakfast; and from \$1 to \$2 for lodging and board. It is estimated that private accommodations will be secured to the number of 160,000.

The Army Nurses are nicely located at the Madison Hotel, with the parlor in which to hold their business meetings. Every arrangement has been made for their comfort. The committee on Army Nurses, in addition to the undersigned, consists of Kate Brownlee, Sherwood and Mrs. Sarah D. Wilson.

The Committee on Music have arranged for a living flag of 3,000 children, and have taught eight songs of a patriotic character to every scholar in the public schools of Toledo. There will be divisions of 4,000 uniformed school children visit every headquarters in the city and render music. A list of over 50 bands is on file. Posts or Departments requesting recognition should correspond with C. H. Thompson, Chairman, or the undersigned. It is confidently believed that no better arrangements for music have ever been organized at any national gathering in the United States. In fact, the features of music and flowers have received such attention as would justify the belief that will have never before been excelled. Flower seeds have been distributed to every household in Toledo under the immediate direction of Mrs. W. C. Alexander.

There will be a record breaker. There were 67 Reunions at Minneapolis in 1905, and 44 at Saratoga Springs in 1907. There are booked at the present time in Toledo, and will be at the Encampment will be at least one of 500 newboys of Toledo, who will wear a cap and badge specially designed for the occasion. The people of Toledo are now building a \$100,000 newboys home, under the general direction of our famed Commodore Gunckel, who has given so much of his life for these streets, and who has accomplished such marvelous results for their betterment.

As a meeting place for regimental and other Reunions, the 4th will, no doubt, be a record breaker. There were 67 Reunions at Minneapolis in 1905, and 44 at Saratoga Springs in 1907. There are booked at the present time in Toledo, and will be at the Encampment will be at least one of 500 newboys of Toledo, who will wear a cap and badge specially designed for the occasion. The people of Toledo are now building a \$100,000 newboys home, under the general direction of our famed Commodore Gunckel, who has given so much of his life for these streets, and who has accomplished such marvelous results for their betterment.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Arrangements Going on Very Satisfactorily—Railroad and Hotel Rates—Attractions for Visitors.

Editor National Tribune: The comrades of the Grand Army will be pleased to know that the arrangements for the 42d National Encampment, to be held in Toledo, Aug. 31 to Sept. 15, 1908, are progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The Executive Committee have held meetings every two weeks since the last of December, 1907, and many special sessions. This committee is headed by his honor, Mayor Whitlock, who is in keen sympathy with the work and all that pertains to the welfare of the "boys in blue." J. Kent Hamilton, the acting Adjutant General, is also a leading member of the Grand Army. The committee consists of 30 of the leading business men of Toledo. The Finance Committee has secured a sufficient fund to conduct the Encampment in all the material matters in a manner that will comport with a wide-awake people and enlightened enterprise.

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enia, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and many less than the former average, and the attendance from these States will be about the average, while the attendance from the States of the West will be largely reduced. It is probably safe to say that Toledo will be so full of people that the ordinary observer will not distinguish the absence of 50,000 guests.

F. M. STERRETT,
Executive Director.

Services in Memoriam.

Editor National Tribune: On May 25, 1908, Fairfield Post, 244, Department of Illinois, held memorial services in honor of the following-named comrades. The Post held open doors and assisted the W. R. C. in conducting the service:

James B. Shaffer, Co. D, 15th Ill., who died at Fairfield Nov. 23, 1907, aged 61 years.
Maj. Haviland Tompkins, private, 25th Ill., and Major of the 14th Ill. Cav. The comrades think that if Nov. 23, 1907, aged 84 years; served four years. He was a prominent lawyer, and practiced law in the same courts with Lincoln and Douglas.
Oliver Holmes, Corporal, Co. D, 87th Ill., who died at Fairfield Dec. 23, 1907, aged 69 years.

Robert Hayward, of the 38th Ohio; died at Fairfield Feb. 22, 1908, aged 82 years.
Anderson L. Wall, Sergeant, Co. E, 40th Ill.; died at Fairfield Feb. 25, 1908, aged 70 years; served four years; was Post Adjutant for many years.

Henry Park, Co. K, 9th Ohio; died at Fairfield, Ill., March 1, 1908; pensioned disability; aged 70 years.

Milton T. Adams, Corporal, Co. E, 40th Ill., died at Fairfield March 24, 1908, aged 66 years; served four years. Our loss has been great, being about one-eighth of our number. These were all good Christian men and model citizens. The comrades think that if the Congress wants the age law to do the comrades any good they will have to change it to 65 years as the limit for the \$20 pension. Very few civil war veterans are 75 years old. Should they survive that long they will not live long enough for it to do them any good.—J. C. Bothwell, Post Adjutant, and former Co. Grand E, 1st Bat., 13th U. S., Fairfield, Ill.

District Reunion All Week.

Editor National Tribune: There will be the first Annual Reunion of the Mountain Grove District Union Veterans Association at Mountain Grove, Mo., Sept. 7 to 12, inclusive, a full week of enjoyment for the old soldiers and their families. The Willow Springs drum corps of 10 pieces will furnish the music. The park can be seen on the grounds. Good speakers each day. R. R. C. Grantham, Secretary, Mountain Grove, Mo.; Geo. Hutchinson, President, Willow Springs, Mo.

Soldiers' Monument at Somerville, Mass. Charles O. Pratt, Somerville, Mass., sends an account of the laying on Memorial Day of a fine monument at Somerville to the soldiers and sailors. There was a large multitude in attendance, and the monument will be a great embellishment of the little city. The design is original, and will represent a